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BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES,
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

May 16, 1921.

FOREIGN CROP AND LIVE STOCK REPORT.

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SUMMARY OF FOREIGN CROP PROSPECTS.

Agricultural prospects in the NORTHERN HEMISPHERE at the present season of the year are usually determined by a survey of the following factors: The condition of autumn-sown crops; the area planted to autumn-sown crops; and the progress being made in spring seeding. Throughout the greater part of the growing season, mild, favorable weather has prevailed and the condition of the autumn-sown crops may now be stated as quite satisfactory. Comprehensive estimates of the areas sown to winter crops in all countries of the Northern Hemisphere are not available in the Bureau of Crop Estimates at the present time and in most cases the proportion of those at hand is not sufficient to indicate approximately what the aggregate result is likely to be. Estimates of the area sown to winter wheat in the seventeen countries (including the United States) for

AREA OF WINTER WHEAT. which statistics are available for 1921 aggregate 99,400,000 acres, compared with approximately 103,200,000 last year. (See detailed statement showing the areas planted to winter crops in specified countries, appearing in our last report.) The spring crops remain as yet an unknown factor although soil and climatic conditions have so far been favorable to spring seeding.

In CANADA, generally speaking, weather conditions continue exceptionally mild and considerable progress is being made in spring work, which about the middle of April was somewhat retarded by severe storms. In FRANCE spring sowing is now well advanced and crop prospects have been decidedly improved by heavy rains, the effects of the recent drought having practically disappeared. In SWEDEN the weather has been exceptionally mild and the sowing of cereals in the south has been carried on actively, while in the north plowing has become general. Similar weather conditions are also prevailing in DENMARK, where the agricultural situation is regarded as quite favorable. In BELGIUM favorable weather has facilitated restoration of the devastated territories of West Flanders, and farmers are working hard to put their land in proper condition. Cultivation is being pushed forward actively in GERMANY and field work for spring sowing has made much better progress than was the case last year. Rains have fallen recently and the outlook has improved proportionately, the damage done by the drought being repaired to some extent.

CULTIVATION FORWARD IN GERMANY AND UNITED KINGDOM

In the UNITED KINGDOM, the recent moist weather has put the soil into condition for cultivation and late seeding, but farm work has been so forward this season that there is probably only a small area still to be seeded to wheat, though favorable weather should lead to some late sowing of various grains. From RUSSIA no authentic reports have been received lately. Definite information on the condition of the crops in POLAND is not at present available. According to reports of the International Institute the winter wheat area is somewhat smaller than a year ago. From HUNGARY recent reports state

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that the mild weather has been favorable to the development of agricultural work, but lack of water is commencing to be felt. The sowing of spring cereals is about finished. Winter cereals have a good appearance in most cases but clover and luzerne have been affected by the frosts. From JUGO-SLAVIA unofficial reports state that the crop outlook, owing to drought has become so unfavorable that the export of cereals has been prohibited. Since the beginning of April rain has fallen in many districts so this report appears to be rather pessimistic. In CZECHO-SLOVAKIA the lack of moisture during the past season has had an unfavorable effect upon the winter cereals, while the high cost of labor and fears of government requisitions are causing farmers to be somewhat indifferent about the sowing of spring cereals. From ITALY the crop reports are generally of a favorable character. Recent weather has proved beneficial to the soil and crops in general, and a good yield is expected for 1921. Attention has been turned toward the growth of wheat, which should give better results than in 1920, as the mild winter has allowed the peasants to properly work the ground, and the distribution of fertilizers has been more abundant than in the past. In ROUMANIA mild climatic conditions have prevailed. The heavy falls of snow during the winter furnished a reserve supply of moisture and as a result the condition of the soil for spring sowings has been excellent. In SPAIN the weather has been generally satisfactory and the cereal outlook is reported as favorable. From PORTUGAL recent reports state that the prospects of wheat and other crops are serious, owing to the threatened drought. From INDIA, crop news has not been encouraging. Latest reports show no improvement in the droughty condition, but rather the reverse. In addition to a reduced area of wheat the yield per acre on unirrigated land promises to be below normal. The revised estimate of the acreage under wheat this season is reported to be 24,522,000 acres, which compares with 28,553,000 acres on the same date last year. The area under linseed is reported to be 1,784,000 acres (excluding the "mixed" crop of the United Provinces for which no estimate is at present available.) This is 23 per cent below the area at the corresponding date of last year.

UNFAVORABLE OUTLOOK IN

JUGO-SLAVIA AND CZECHO-SLOVAKIA

CROP PROSPECTS UNFAVORABLE
IN INDIA.

Generally speaking, the crop situation in NORTH AFRICA is reported as highly satisfactory. Recently, cold weather caused a slight setback to vegetation in ALGERIA although the crop outlook is still excellent. The crop situation in TUNIS is generally satisfactory and a good harvest appears to be assured. In MOROCCO the area which has been planted to crops this year is about 15 to 20 per cent smaller than last year. The area to barley alone is about equal to that of 1920. In EGYPT, crop prospects are favorable with climatic conditions about normal.

CROP PROSPECTS EXCELLENT
IN NORTH AFRICA.

In the SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE preparations for the coming season are progressing in a favorable manner. Field work in ARGENTINA is being carried on under favorable climatic conditions and the fine cold weather at present prevailing will facilitate the curing and harvesting of the corn crop, which is now estimated at 230,423,000 bushels, or 89 per cent of the production last year. In AUSTRALIA seasonable weather is prevailing and there are indications of a large area being seeded to wheat for the coming season. The soil everywhere is now in good condition for cultivation. According to unofficial reports the agricultural outlook in NEW ZEALAND has been steadily improving.

CORN PRODUCTION
IN ARGENTINA, 1921.

AVAILABLE SUPPLIES OF WHEAT AND RYE.

A cablegram received by the Bureau of Crop Estimates, United States Department of Agriculture, May 14, 1921, from the International Institute of Agriculture, Rome, Italy, states that the world supply of wheat and rye is sufficient to cover requirements until new harvest, and will leave available stocks of these two crops amounting to at least 1,543,000 short tons on August 1, 1921.

(International Institute of Agriculture).

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CROPS IN GENERAL.

SPAIN:

Official figures giving the area and production of the undermentioned crops, have just been published for the year 1920. They are as follows compared with the year 1918.

Crops.	Area.		Unit.	Production.	
	1920.	1918.		1920.	1918.
	<u>Acres.</u>	<u>Acres.</u>			
Spelt	68,059	70,438	Bushel	1,078,391	1,133,401
Maslin	106,332	107,560	"	1,105,645	1,231,018
Canary Seed	7,900	8,055	"	111,523	101,309
			Tons of		
Kafir corn	3,534	3,820	2000 lbs.	840	1,211
Rice	119,831	110,511	Bushel	14,175,064	10,172,920
Millet (Italian)...	8,839	8,705	"	364,838	373,125
Millet	4,883	5,374	"	82,275	83,531
Chick peas	560,784	555,745	"	5,141,682	4,288,954
Beans	483,379	492,604	"	6,743,225	7,370,918
Peas	151,821	137,000	"	1,551,913	1,185,627
Kidney beans	759,521	785,390	"	6,917,711	6,654,291
Vetches	55,088	59,126	"	644,100	698,946
			Tons of		
Carob beans	488,452	451,862	2000 lbs.	152,596	96,364
Lentils	81,096	79,999	Bushel	929,154	710,190
Blue vetches	78,506	80,493	"	777,349	732,750
			Tons of		
Tares	162,930	157,623	2000 lbs.	63,294	54,923
Lupines	40,213	28,980	Bushel	492,250	315,317
Peanuts	19,459	19,546	"	1,994,421	2,211,314
			Tons of		
Fenugreek	16,721	16,585	2000 lbs.	8,709	10,098

¹ Rough rice.

(Boletin de Agricultura Tecnica y Economica).

GERMANY:

Official returns of the production of undermentioned crops, for the year 1920 have recently been published. They are compared with the production for 1919 and 1913 in the following table.

Crop.	1913.	1919.	1920.
	<u>Bushels.</u>	<u>Bushels.</u>	<u>Bushels.</u>
Wheat	146,218,314	79,701,361	82,858,238
Speltz	24,138,772	8,019,233	9,858,089
Rye	402,323,989	240,121,331	195,729,112
Summer Barley	140,178,435	76,695,324	82,659,318
Oats	600,649,126	309,587,018	335,521,243
Potatoes	1,644,855,881	789,209,873	1,037,953,789
	<u>Short Tons.</u>	<u>Short Tons.</u>	<u>Short Tons.</u>
Sugar beets	15,101,510	6,412,980	8,778,744
Clover & Lucerne	12,252,526	10,260,482	12,587,611
Meadow Hay	28,728,763	22,653,922	26,076,489

¹ 1914 estimate.

(Wirtschaft und Statistik).

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LIVE STOCK:

GERMANY:

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN GERMANY.

Classification.	December 1, 1920.		December 1, 1919.	
	Number. 1		Number.	
Horses 2	3,581,380	:	3,465,234	:
Cattle	16,789,844	:	16,317,329	:
Sheep	6,139,299	:	5,340,527	:
Pigs	14,149,462	:	10,517,875	:
Goats	4,451,463	:	4,139,601	:
Rabbits	6,840,541	:	7,677,816	:
Poultry	60,751,686	:	51,021,698	:

1 Provisional data. 2 Exclusive of army horses.
(Wirtschaft und Statistik).

CZECHO-SLOVAKIA:

The following table shows the results of the enumeration of live-stock taken on December 31, 1920, in Silesia, and Moravia compared with the number on December 31, 1910:

Livestock.	Silesia.		Moravia.	
	Dec. 31, 1910.	1 Dec. 31, 1920.	Dec. 31, 1910.	Dec. 31, 1920.
	Number.	Number.	Number.	Number.
Horses	25,712	25,866	140,970	128,816
Cattle	159,827	169,805	801,178	768,354
Swine	103,683	89,537	633,538	537,512
Sheep	2,310	3,378	24,117	35,657
Goats	34,018	73,188	208,181	317,945

1 The number of livestock in Hlucin (a district annexed since the peace treaty) is included. Excluding the livestock in this district the numbers would be, Horses 23,201; cattle 157,054; swine 82,198; sheep 3,367; goats 65,531.

The number in Subcarpathian Russia on December 31, 1920 was as follows: Horses 23,379; cattle 237,973; swine 51,469; sheep 109,828; goats 17,676.

(Bulletin du Ministère de l'Agriculture de la République Tchecoslovaque).

SWITZERLAND:

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN SWITZERLAND.

Classification.	Number on -	
	April 21, 1920.	April 24, 1919.
Horses (total)	129,769	124,084
Breeding stallions	240	279
Breeding mares	8,798	9,250
Draught and riding horses	99,348	93,946
Horses under 4 year old ..	21,383	20,609
Mules	3,588	3,262
Asses	910	959

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SWITZERLAND, -CONT'D.

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN SWITZERLAND.

Classification.	Number on -	
	April 21, 1920.	April 24, 1919.
Cattle (total)	1,382,116	1,433,170
Young stock	570,122	612,686
Cows	729,999	738,896
Bulls	32,444	29,690
Oxen	49,551	51,898
Swine	546,122	465,306
Boars for breeding	1,995	1,706
Sows for breeding	54,731	53,479
Young pigs for fattening and rearing	314,407	284,416
Other pigs for fattening and rearing	174,989	125,705
Sheep	240,553	265,413
Goats	333,852	350,488
Kids for rearing	45,200	62,165
Kids for slaughter	41,071	35,691
He goats	4,982	5,377
Milk goats and others ...	242,599	247,252

(International Institute of Agriculture).

EGYPT:

NUMBER OF LIVE STOCK IN EGYPT.

Classification.	Number.	
	1920.	1919.
Cattle	561,515	505,150
Male	207,752	190,547
Female	353,763	314,603
Buffaloes	585,295	539,741
Male	39,207	31,767
Female	546,088	507,974
Horses (1)	32,379	31,192
Male	17,585	16,682
Female	14,794	14,510
Asses	564,998	576,141
Male	240,362	241,054
Female	324,636	335,087
Mules	19,685	21,890
Male	10,124	10,934
Female	9,561	10,956
Sheep	823,542	858,107
Male	171,967	188,006
Female	651,575	670,101
Goats	333,532	325,845
Male	93,596	83,363
Female	239,936	242,482
Pigs	21,219	21,331
Male	7,983	8,172
Female	13,236	13,159
Camels	103,616	117,678
Male	58,400	60,820
Female	45,216	56,858

1 Exclusive of British army horses. (International Institute of Agriculture.)

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TOBACCO.

GERMANY:

The area under tobacco during the years 1913 to 1920 was as follows:

Year.	Acres.	Year.	Acres.
1913	34,994	1917 ..	38,948
1914	25,587	1918 ..	29,267
1915	22,276	1919 ..	31,162
1916	31,401	1920 ..	31,943

(Wirtschaft und Statistik, Germany).

TEA.

INDIA:

The area under tea in India was 691,800 acres in 1919-20 as against 678,500 acres in 1918-19 and the production amounted to 377,055,600 pounds in 1919-20 as compared with 380,459,000 pounds in 1918-1919.

(Department of Statistics, India.)

OLIVES.

MEDITERRANEAN COUNTRIES:

The following is an estimate of the Mediterranean olive crop for 1920-21, according to a Marseille oil merchant.

Country.	Short tons.	Country.	Short tons.
Portugal	38,580	Tunisia	77,161
Spain	358,247	Algeria	16,535
France	11,023	Morocco	13,228
Italy	231,483	All other	
New Greece	165,345	Countries	88,184
		Total	999,786

(Commerce Reports).

ITALY:

The cultivated area under olive trees in 1920 was 5,658,700 acres (including 1,430,700 under specialized cultivation) as compared with 5,669,100 in 1919, and an average of 5,689,500 acres from 1914 to 1918, or 99.8% and 99.5% of the two last mentioned areas respectively. The yield of oil in 1920 was 376,990,000 pounds as against 228,330,000 pounds in 1919, and an average of 411,320,000 pounds from 1914 to 1918, or 165.1% and 91.7% of the last two mentioned yields respectively.

(International Institute of Agriculture).

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OLIVES, -CONT'D.

SPAIN:

The total area under olives in 1920 was 3,742,900 acres as against 3,895,700 in 1919. The production of olives was 2,976,380,000 pounds in 1920 as against 3,961,300,000 in 1919 and the production of oil was 580,390,000 pounds in 1920 as against 736,020,000 pounds in 1919.

(International Institute of Agriculture).

STOCKS OF GRAIN.

CANADA:

The total stocks of grain in Canada in elevators, in transit by rail, in mills and in farmers hands on March 31, 1921 as compared with the amount on March 31, 1920 were as follows, the 1920 figures being given in brackets: Wheat 93,627,147 bushels (77,306,348); oats 246,614,039 bushels (144,492,197); barley 24,844,934 bushels (15,730,168); flax 5,864,041 bushels (2,093,721).

(Dominion Bureau of Statistics, Ottawa).

SILK.

TURKEY (BRUSA):

The 1921 crop of cocoons in the Brusa district is estimated at 771,610 pounds, as against 7,023,545 pounds in 1912-13. Before the war 83 filatures of 4,873 spindles were in operation in the same field. At present only five mills are running. The machinery used in the mills is obsolete.

(Commerce Reports).

FLAX.

EGYPT:

The area planted to flax during the year ended August 31, 1920 was for Lower Egypt, 4,225 acres; Middle Egypt, 532 acres; and for Upper Egypt, 1,096 acres, or a total of 5,853 acres. The area at present (February 1921) under cultivation is estimated at 8,000 acres. From the total flax area, it is estimated that the yield will be approximately 1,400 tons.

(Commerce Reports).

AUSTRALIA:

Since the war the cultivation of flax has become an important industry, especially in Victoria. In 1917 there were 300 acres under cultivation and at present there are 1,800 acres, yielding $1\frac{1}{2}$ tons per acre. The next season's crop is expected to be large, as from 3,000 to 4,000 acres will be sown.

(Commerce Reports).

RICE.

JAPAN:

During 1920 the Japanese rice crop was on the whole favorable, amounting to 323,312,897 bushels, an increase of 11,984,721 bushels compared with the 1919 crop of 311,328,176 bushels and an increase of 35,992,979 over the normal rice crop, according to figures published by the Yokohama Chamber of Commerce Journal.

(Commerce Reports.)

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FARM WAGES.

FRANCE:

In general farm wages have quadrupled or quintupled in France from 1914 to 1920 and the cost of feeding the labor has increased in about the same proportion. The following table shows the difference in farm wages in 1914 and 1920.

Class of laborer.	Farm Wages.	
	1914.	1920.
	Francs.	Francs.
Teamsters (boarded and lodged) per year	600	5,500
Cowherds " " "	400	2,400
Shepherds " " "	500	3,000
Domestic Servants " " "	240	1,600
Laborers for ordinary work per day	4	15
Laborers hired for plowing beets (per hectare or 2.471 acres) ..	45	200

Note: Par value of 1 franc = \$.1930. Rate of exchange of 1 franc July 1, 1920 = \$0.082.

(L'Economiste Francais, Paris).

CZECHOSLOVAKIA (Bohemia):

In order that agricultural work may go on without interruption during 1921 the farmers and farm laborers have come to the following agreement on wages:

1. Cash wages in region given over to intensive cultivation of sugar beets (per month): For males employed in stables 180 crowns (par value (Austria-Hungary) \$.2026. Exchange rate April 1, 1921 \$ 0.003); females 150 crowns; males working with horses, 170 crowns; with oxen 160 crowns. The salary in the region of less intensive cultivation will be decreased 10% for each kind of labor.

2. Wages in kind: In addition to the wages mentioned above each laborer married and working for a monthly wage has a right to a house, 16 quintals of coal (3,527 lbs.) or 24 quintals (5,291 lbs.) of lignite per year, 1 liter or about 1 quart of milk per day and 60 kilograms (132 lbs.) of wheat and rye flour per month; (That is to say 176 lbs. of grain), 1 kilo (2.2046 lbs.) of fat per month, 80 kilos, (176 lbs.) of potatoes per month, 1½ liters or about 1½ quarts of petroleum per month. Living must be made easy for the laborers by making it possible for them to raise hogs, goats and poultry. These laborers are entitled to rest 12 out of 24 hours.

(Bulletin du Ministere de L'Agriculture de la Republique Tchecoslovaque).

BEANS (FIELD).

ITALY:

The area under beans was 1,055,611 acres in 1920 and the production 9,534,895 bushels as compared with 10,927,467 bushels in 1919 and 15,976,001 bushels the average for 1909-1919.

(Notizie Periodiche, Italy).

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